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L. M. GLENN...Editor and Manager

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The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to the Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

If the president can't make Lansing, how will McAdoo?

We're none too good to stuff the ballot box—for the Jubilee Queen.

The motto of the canning club girls is: "Eat what you can and can what you can't."

As we go to press crowds are pouring into the city to attend the annual fish fry.

In remitting fine after fine the mayor of Columbia must have been feeling that way.

Charleston ought to change the name of her water front to the Assault and Battery.

The women in New Jersey lost their fight, but they had the satisfaction of pressing the men tight.

Neither Roosevelt nor Taft can win over Wilson next year, nor do we believe that any other Republican.

As the November election approaches, we understand that the Democratic candidate for governor of Mississippi feels more confident of election.

Mr. Mellen of New Haven fame has turned state's evidence against his former friends, who now have a chance to repeat a profitable trick by cutting him.

We're in luck again. The sun came out just in time to keep us from pawing our shoes to buy a pair of seven-league boots to step over the muddy places.

In Germany the people are driving nails into a statue of Von Hindenburg, but the Russians are not doing so well with their hammering over on the eastern front.

For the life of us we can't understand why a man with seven daughters should get confused when put on the witness stand and subjected to a searching cross-examination.

The president has declared an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico. If he will go a step further and put an embargo on revolutions, the job will be complete.

A TAX ON INHERITANCES

There is a growing sentiment in this country that no tax ought to be levied on what a man earns by the sweat of his brow or by the labor of his mind, but that all taxes should be imposed on inheritances and no unearned incomes. There is something in this. The burdens of taxation are increasing everywhere, in nation, in state and county, and in municipal government, and the problem is to prevent the poor and struggling citizen from being ground to powder under the wheels of an unbalanced social and political order.

Taxation should fall lightly, if at all, on the gains of thrift and industry, but it should apply more heavily to the gains of chance or inheritance. Labor, mental and manual, should be permitted to produce to its utmost the fruits that mankind must possess and enjoy in order to reach higher levels of social and spiritual development, and it cannot progress along safe and natural lines if eternally hampered and crippled by an overload of taxation.

South Carolina is one of the few states that has no inheritance tax. Our neighbor to the north has a rather weak law, but when the death of Geo. W. Vanderbilt occurred at Asheville the state's receipts from his estate amounted to about a hundred thousand dollars. In New York, according to the better schedule of the empire state, the inheritance tax on this estate would have been about four hundred thousand dollars.

The rate of taxation on moderate incomes is very small. It progresses in an increasing ratio as the estate becomes larger, and only on the limited class whose fortunes are swollen to unsafe proportions does it fall with heavy force.

An inheritance tax, wisely framed is a just and equitable tax, and we hope to see this state adopt it for the benefit of the struggling citizen who has heretofore borne more than his share of the burdens of government.

THE COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENT

When the county delegation last winter decided to make a small appropriation to help pay the salary of the county farm demonstration agent, we thought they did a wise and necessary thing, and from the results that have so far been achieved it is our opinion that no money of the county is spent to better advantage than the mere pittance that goes from the public treasury to his support.

The very foundation stone of our growth as a people is laid upon the American farm. The American farmer is carrying the world upon his shoulders, and any help that will make his burden lighter and make him a more contented and a more successful producer deserves public support and endorsement. We believe that the demonstration agent is proving a real helper in the solution of many of the problems of the farm, and we believe that his efforts will add thousands of dollars this year to the material wealth of the people of the county.

If you hear any one disposed to criticize the work, you might stop and figure up for him the proportion of the cost that comes out of his pocket. Suppose a man is worth five thousand dollars—and this is many times the total wealth of the average farmer or other citizen—upon which his assessment for taxation is around one thousand dollars. This man's tax for the support of the demonstration work would be about four cents as near as we can figure it. Certainly no progressive citizen would kick on paying this trifling sum for a work that means greater wealth and more contented homes on the farm.

One of the principal factors in the marvelous growth of the agricultural west has been the employment of demonstration agents who knew their business and who could cooperate with the growers of corn and wheat and other farm products and produce the goods. The same liberal policy employed in the South is beginning to accomplish splendid results, and we hope to see the experiment now being made in Anderson county given liberal support and encouragement until it has a fair and impartial trial. That it will succeed in every sense, we have not the slightest doubt.

WORK FOR THE CHILDREN

Child labor as the term is used in industrial enterprises, is not desirable, and the laws of the states have placed varying limitations upon its employment.

But the children should not be idle, and there are many activities around the home in which a child could engage to his own profit and happiness. Dr. Claxton of the United States department of education says that if

one third of our thirteen million school children were to engage in the cultivation of back yards, vacant lots, and other available places of small area, they would add the sum of two hundred million dollars to the national wealth each year. They could do this and at the same time stay in school three or four years longer than most of them can do now before they are forced to go out into the world as breadwinners.

This kind of work will develop the child's mind and body. It will give him a practical side of education along with the other side that he learns from mere books. It will make him a resourceful person, self-reliant and more able to take care of himself in case misfortune should deprive him of the support of father or mother.

Cut off a small square in your backyard or in your garden and tell that boy or girl to try the experiment. It's dollars to doughnuts that the child will teach you a few wholesome lessons and have besides a snug little sum with which to start a savings account.

INDIRECT TAXATION

We had something to say the other day in regard to the injustice put upon the people by the fee system in public office. Since then we have read that the sheriff and the probate judge in Jefferson county, Alabama, each get about thirty-five thousand dollars out of their offices, while in Fulton county, Georgia, many of the county officials receive an average of one thousand dollars a month and often more.

There is no doubt whatever that the people would not stand for such exorbitant salaries if the money were paid directly out of the tax fund and not by the constant drain of fees from their pockets. If these salaries were paid by direct taxation, a revolution would follow at the next election and remedial legislation would be adopted placing all salaried officers on an equal footing and giving each a reasonable wage for services rendered to the public. It is because the salaries come from indirect taxation that the people do not see that they are being taxed at all. While a man may go for a long time and never have to pay a single fee to a public official, his time will come sooner or later and he will in the end pay his full share of the burden.

Conditions here are not like those we have cited, but even in our county salaries are grossly unequal. Whether the fee system is ever abolished or not—and we think it ought to be—we believe that the people would endorse an increase in the compensation paid the county superintendent of education and the supervisor. These are administrative offices, and upon the efficiency and constructive ability of the men who fill them much of the county's progress and development depend.

A HOWL FROM TEXAS

We hear a great deal these days about the lack of diversification in the raising of farm products, but it has been left to a Texas lecturer to draw up a sweeping bill of indictment against the man of the plow. He delivered himself in this mighty strain of accusation:

"The average Texas farmer is awakened by a Connecticut clock butters his Chicago suspenders to his Detroit overalls, puts on a pair of shoes made in Cleveland, washes in a Pittsburgh basin, uses Cincinnati soap, dries on a cotton towel made in New Hampshire, sits down to a Grand Rapids table, eats breakfast food from Battle Creek, biscuits made from Minnesota flour, Kansas City bacon and Indiana grits, fried in Omaha lard, on a St. Louis stove, buys Irish potatoes grown in Michigan and canned fruit put up in California, seasoned with Rhode Island spices; fills his pipe with Kentucky tobacco, puts on his hat made in Philadelphia, harnesses his Missouri mule, fed on Iowa corn, with New York harness, and plows his farm, which is covered with a Massachusetts mortgage, with an Indiana plow. At night he crawls under a New Jersey blanket and is kept awake by a dog, peculiarly a Texas product, and wonders why he is so poor."

Moral: If you really desire to avoid the county home, practice more diversification in what you raise and less in what you buy.

We can't say that we favor the government buying all the telegraph and telephone lines. The army of wire pullers is big enough already.

Even if foreign money continues to depreciate, they won't insult us by sending us a bunch of it. We draw the line only on Mexican currency because our warehouse facilities are limited.

A LINE o' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Local rains Friday; Saturday probably fair.

Mr. Archie Todd stated yesterday that he had sold six or seven Ford touring cars now, and being out of them temporarily, he was awaiting a shipment daily. Mr. Todd being asked why the Ford people were behind with their orders in this section at this time stated that it was because the Ford manufacturing people calculated on manufacturing so many cars each year, and each agency had to contract for so many cars in advance, and when an agency had received its allotment, there were no more cars to be had unless some other agency fell down on the number he had contracted for. The good prices for cotton and other farm products throughout this section was also another reason for the increase in sales of this popular vehicle. Mr. Todd stated that he was expecting a shipment every day.

Mr. John Linley, the Ivest "Live Wire" of North Anderson and other nearby territory stated yesterday that he and his associates were working on plans to provide the grounds for baseball, football and all out door sports at some point in or near North Anderson, and that at an early date. This will prove very acceptable to a great many people in Anderson, because the baseball and football grounds at the old Buena Vista park are to be plowed up within the next few weeks. This will be another attractive feature for North Anderson, for it will provide a community play ground for all the children in that suburban section.

Special Train Tonight.

Announcement was made last night at the offices of the P. & N. Lines that a special train would be run out of Anderson to Greenwood, tonight after the performances at the Anderson theatre and the circus. The train will be held for the crowds who attend these performances, and will enable many people to attend either one of these shows. This will be a great accommodation, and will be greatly appreciated by the patrons of the road.

Mr. C. E. Tribble the insurance man has moved into his new home in North Anderson. His house was completed this week, and he and his family moved in yesterday, where they will be glad to welcome their many friends in their new, pretty home. This new home is situated on North Avenue next door to the home of Prof. Parks.

Mr. Rhett Parker of Parker & Bolt was showing some beautiful Indian automobile blankets yesterday, and incidentally selling a few of them, too. These blankets are said to be all the range just now; they are extremely pretty with their bright colors and being made of a fine grade of wool they will prove quite warm and comfortable to the occupants of autos during the cold weather.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon just after the C. & W. C. train had pulled into Anderson there was a steady stream of negroes and whites, meandering down toward the square. They were dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, and a few others also. Being asked the reason for such a crowd, one of them answered: "We heard that there were so many people coming to the circus tomorrow we decided to come early so as to get a seat." Well, if they come in like that the day before the circus, there will be "some crowd" here today to see the elephant and eat peanuts and drink red lemonade.

Manager Pinkston stated yesterday that he knew a big crowd was going to be here today and that he had two awfully good shows for the day, that he had engaged two extra good "spielers" and he was going to play a continuous performance from 9:30 in the morn until late at night.

Almost on every hand yesterday, you could hear groups of men discussing the action of the chamber of commerce directors at their meeting Wednesday afternoon, at which meeting they decided to collect the dues from the members who had failed to pay up, and then "put it up" to the people of the town as to whether or not Anderson wanted a chamber of commerce.

It was the census of opinion of those expressing themselves that Anderson could not afford to do away with her chamber of commerce. There is one body, and one spirit, even as also we were called in one hope of our calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is over all, and through all, and in all.—Eph. 4:4-6.

Advertisement for B. O. E. Co. Spot Cash Clothiers. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: "The 'AMERICAN' Here is a B-O-E model that embodies all the points of fashion without going to extremes; back slightly traced; fronts cut away and rounded at bottom; natural shoulders; soft rolling lapels." Below the illustration is a large block of text: "There is sweeping over this entire country today a more wholesome regard for the American dollar--and therein you will find the reason why, season by season, more people are coming into this store for our clothes, for the bigger money's worth they know awaits them here at \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25. Men who 'don't know just what they want,' who like to look around first, are just as welcome here as if they come with money in their hands. We think our goods are such real value that they'll convince any of you, when you look, that here's the one store for you."

Former Chinese Minister To U. S. Quits Public Life Shanghai, Sept. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence)—Dr. Wu Tingfang, the former Chinese minister to the United States, although he plans to live to be 150 years old, now considers himself out of public life, and for the next seventy-five years will be just an onlooker, regardless whether the Chinese Republic is turned back into an Empire. "The folks up at Peking are running things. They haven't asked my advice and they probably wouldn't act on it if I gave it," said Dr. Wu, when asked for his comments on the monarchical movement. "In my recent book on America I told what I thought about the American government; the Chinese government and governments in general. I couldn't say any more than I said in that book and I haven't changed my mind since I wrote it," the venerable diplomat continued. Dr. Wu's book called, "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat," contains a chapter reviewing monarchical and republican forms of government in detail. He says: "It may be pertinently asked why China has become a republic, since from time immemorial she has had a monarchical form of government. The answer is that the conditions and circumstances in China are peculiar, and are different from those prevailing in Japan and other countries. In Japan it is claimed that the empire was founded by the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C. and that the dynasty founded by him has continued ever since. It is well known that the Chinese imperial family is of Manchu origin. The Ching dynasty was founded in 1644 by conquest, not by succession. Upon the recent overthrow of the Manchu dynasty it was found very difficult to find a Chinese, however popular and able, who possessed the legal right of succeeding to the throne. Jealousy and provincial feelings placed this suggestion absolutely beyond discussion. Disagreements, frictions, and constant civil wars would have ensued if any attempt had been made to establish a Chinese dynasty. Another fact is that a large majority of the intelligent people of China were disgusted with the system of monarchical government. Thus it will be seen that for the sake of the peace and welfare of the nation there was no other course for the people but to take a long jump and to establish the present republic. The law of evolution